MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

TIMELINE

People

Gen. George Washington

Col. Thomas Knowlton

Capt. Nathan Hale

Organizations

Knowlton's Rangers, formed in September 1776, was the U.S. Army's first unit organized with the purpose of intelligence gathering.

Technology

The earliest tools of the intelligence trade were the HUMINT techniques of spys, like Capt. Nathan Hale, and recon forces, like Knowlton's Rangers.

Training/ Doctrine

The only thing close to intelligence training was Washington's repeated reminders to his commanders of the importance of seeking good intelligence and frustrating the enemy's attempts at getting information.

Triumphs/ Failures

At the battle of Long Island, the British were able to get undetected on Washington's flank, driving the Americans from the field. It was an intelligence lapse that the commander in chief was determined to correct. He ordered to be formed a unit of volunteers whose job it would be to always range to the front, getting a fix on British positions.

America's first counter intelligence victory came with the apprehension of British spy Major Andre and the exposure of Benedict Arnold's treason. It was brought about by the work of agents organized by Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge.

1776

People

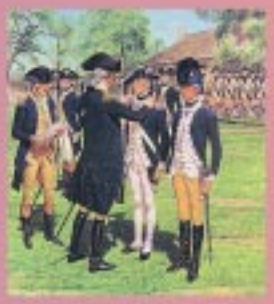
Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

Sergeant Daniel Bissell who had undertaken a daring intelligence mission was one of three NCOs to receive America's first decoration, the forerunner of the Purple Heart.



Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge

Col. Ethan Allen Hitchcock

The Mexican Spy Company (1846-47) was the idea of Col. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who saw the value of using Mexican bandits to penetrate enemy lines.

Yorktown was a decisive victory for the Americans, one that was made jpossible only through the extensive intelligence and deception operations that kept the British pinned in New York.

In this James Walker painting of the battle of Churubusco, The Mexican Spy Company is on the right.

1781

1847

People

Lt. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge

Col. George H. Sharpe

Organizations

Col. James Abert, Chief of the Topographical Corps

Topographical Bureau (1831-1863)

Dodge's Corps of Scouts (1861-1864)

Sharpe's Bureau of

Technology

Lowe's balloon Intrepid was employed at the battle of Fair Oaks.

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

The astounding feat performed by the Army's topographical engineers in scouting and mapping the unexplored American West enabled subsequent Army columns to garrison those vast expanses following the 1846 Mexican War and protect the settlers that now rushed to California over the trails blazed by Army explorers.

Colonel George H. Sharpe formed the Bureau of Information in early 1863 to provide an efficient and systematic collection of military information from all sources.

1848 1861 1863

People

Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

haddeus Lowe

Elizabeth Van Lew

lchesay

Military Information (1863-1865)

Military Information Division (1885-1903)

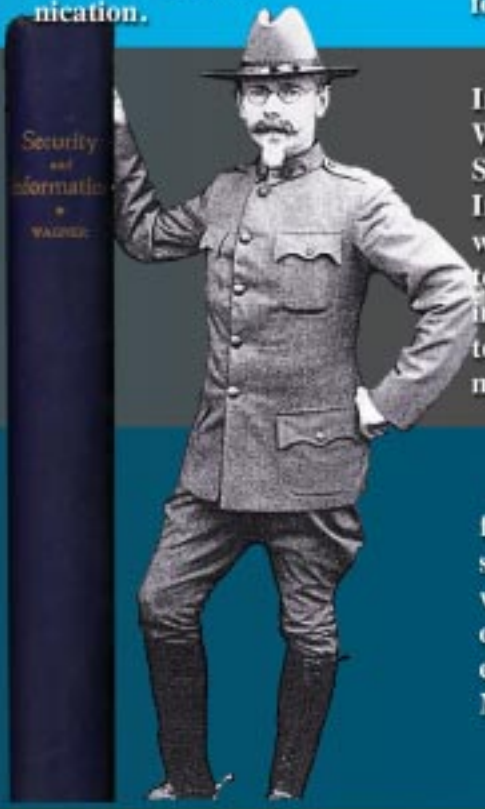
An Act of Congress authorized the enlistment of Indian Scouts in offi-cial units of the U.S. Army.

Union telegraphers would use both intercept techniques and deceptive messages.

A Confederate cipher device.

The first U.S. Army heliograph station be-came operational in Arizona. These moun-taintop platforms were early examples of aerial observation coupled with "near-real-time" commu-nication.

Apache Indians cut telegraph lines used by the U.S. Army and then spliced them to-gether with rawhide in the crotch of tree limbs to fool the men sent to ride the line to check for breaks.



In 1893 Arthur L. Wagner published The Service of Security and Information, the first work calling attention to the impor-tance of intelli-gence-gathering to the Ameri-can military leader.

Military intelligence emerged as an official and permanent Army activity in 1885 under the Adjutant General.

Probably the most famous of Apache scouts was Alchesay, whose gallant conduct on several occasions earned for him the Medal of Honor.

1885 1893 1897

People

Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

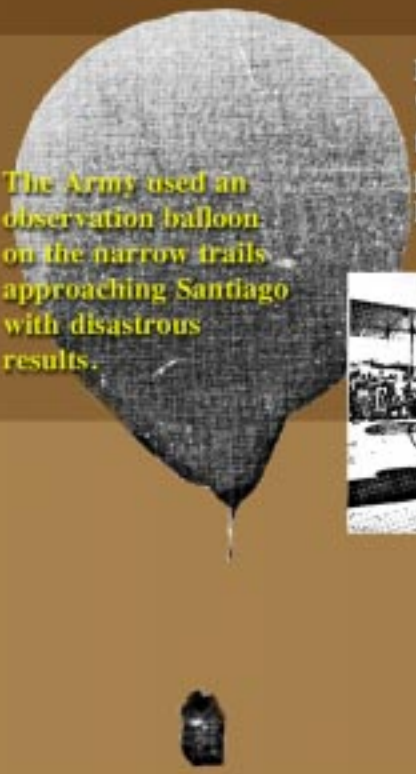
Col. Arthur L. Wagner

Col. Charles Young

Wagner's Bureau of Information (1898)

Philippines Military Information Division (1900-1902)

Second Division, War Department General Staff (1903-1908)



The Army used an observation balloon on the narrow trails approaching Santiago with disastrous results.

Model JN-2, the "Jenny," the Army's first reconnaissance plane used in the 1916 Punitive Expedition.

Radio tractors were deployed along the Mexican border for both communications and signals intercept.

By the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the Military Information Division had grown to a staff of 11 officers and 12 civilians in its Washington office, and had 16 attaches serving abroad.

The War Department General Staff was created and the intelligence function became a division of that staff, with six officers and a small supporting staff of civilians.

Serving i
under G
MacArth
H. Van I
undercov
1903 tha
informed
foil a plo
capitol a
governor

1898

1903

People

Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

Col. Parker Hitt

Maj. Gen. Ralph Van Deman

Military Information Section, War College Division (1908-1912)

Committee on Military Information, War College Division (1912-1917)

Military Intelligence Division (1917-1921)

An intercept station on the Mexican border to monitor German diplomatic and agent activity.

Sound locators were used to locate enemy aircraft at night.

One of the early training efforts was the formation in 1917 of the first aerial photography school at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

n the Philippines
eneral Arthur
ur, Captain Ralph
Deman ran a net of
er agents until
t kept MacArthur
l and managed to
t to take over the
nd assassinate the
general.

Hitt wrote the U.S. Army's first publication on cryptology in 1915, his Manual for the Solution of Military Ciphers.

Adopting an organizational system for his American Expeditionary Force (AEF) staff, General Pershing borrowed from both French and British examples. Taking the four main staff sections from the French (Personnel, Intelligence, Operations, and Logistics) and added the British prefix "G" for General Staff. So his intelligence staff, led by Colonel Dennis E. Nolan, became the G2.

1916

1917

People

Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

Benjamin

Organizations

AEF G2 (1917-1919)

Corps of Intelligence Police (1917-1941)

MI-8 (1917-1929)

Military Intelligence Officers Reserve Corps (1921-)

Coo
Off
Off

Technology

A hand-held camera used in World War I.

Monitoring Station No. 2 in France.

A Direction-Finding Van near Verdun.

The DeHavilland DH-4 was an open cockpit survey aircraft used for aerial photo and mapping work in the 1920s.

The A
M-94
device

Training/ Doctrine

The American Expeditionary Force in France relied upon its allies for intelligence training until they established their own intelligence school at Langres, France, on July 25, 1918.

In October 1918 the MID published the first Army-wide intelligence training literature. It recognized that "originality, inventiveness and adaptability are essential to success in intelligence work."

MID organiz
Training Sec
February 192
supervised a
standardized
intelligence t
and conducte
Reserve Offic
course.

Triumphs/ Failures

During the Meuse-Argonne offensive in 1918, the U.S. Army reported that 56,000 aerial shots were printed for use by the American Army. Between 1 July and 11 November 1918, 1.3 million aerial photos were taken.

In Europe during World War I, the code analysts in the Intelligence Section of the General Staff (G2) supervised the code compilers of the Signal Corps.

T
ta
fli
w
19
of
A

1918

People

Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

D. Foulois

Maj. Gen. George W. Goddard

le and Cipher Section, ice of Chief Signal icer (1921-1929)

Assistant Chief of Staff, G2/Military Intelligence Division (1921-1955)

Signal Intelligence Service/Division (1929-1942)

A provisional Radio Intelligence Detachment was organized at Fort Monmouth, NJ, in 1934.

rmy adopted the cylindrical cipher in 1923.

The Douglas O-25A was one of hundreds of observation aircraft built for the Air Corps and was often used in a photo role.

The Fairchild F-1 was the first plane designed solely for photography.

Engineers at the Naval Research Lab built a 28 MHz pulsed radar that detected aircraft 10 miles away.

ed a tion in 22 which nd combat raining d a MI cers

Walter C. Sweeney, a former intelligence staff officer for Pershing, published Military Intelligence: A New Weapon in War, recognizing the essential nature of military intelligence to commanders.

William Friedman conducted some short courses in cryptology from 1930 to 1933 despite the absence of funding for any training. He also developed some extension courses for an Officer Reserve Corps pro-gram.

By 1934 the SIS school as formed with 1st Lt. Preston Corderman as he instructor.

he first American ctical surveillance ght of World War I as made on 15 April 18 by Major Royce the 1st erosquadron.

William Friedman was named as the head of the first Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) which took over the duties of the former MI-8.

The advances in weaponry by World War I created a stalemate in the trenches of France. A part of the new technology was full blown aerial surveillance to determine enemy strong points and direct artillery fire.

1921 1929 1934 1939

People

William W. Friedman

Sidney F. Mashbir

Col. H. Gor

Organizations

Counter Intelligence Corps (1942-1956)

Signal Security Service (1942-1943)

Military Intelligence Service (1942)

Technology

An early direction finder of the 2d Signal Service Company.

Production of "jammers" was started. Known as "Anti-Radar Devices," the APT-2 Carpet and APT-1 DINA (Direct Noise Amplifier) were the first models.

The F-5 was a Lockheed Vega Lightning P-38G.

The F-6 was a
fitted North A
Mustang (

Training/ Doctrine

Enlisted training in Cryptography and Cryptanalysis began in July of 1940 at Fort Monmouth.

The Military Intelligence Division issued the first field manuals to be known as the FM-30 series beginning in 1940.

In February 1941 training began at the Corps of Intelligence Police Investigators Training School.

The Fourth Army langu
school moved in May 19
to Camp Savage, Minn
and was placed under t
command of the Milita
Intelligence Service. In
August 1944 it moved a
to Fort Snelling, Minne

Triumphs/ Failures

An analog of the Japanese PURPLE code machine.

A small group of cryptanalysts at the Signal Intelligence Service headed by William Friedman cracked the Japanese PURPLE machine cipher. The deciphered messages were called MAGIC and restricted to only a handful of men in the government.

The
Pe
was
g
lig

1940

People

Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

rdon Sheen

Col. Carl Eifler

Joseph Stilwell and Raymond Peers

In the Southwest Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur formed his own intelligence organization, the Allied Intelligence Bureau, in July 1942.

Signal Security Agency (1943-1945)

specially
American
P-51).

The F-7 was a Consolidated Liberator (B-24) that acted as a long-range photo recon bomber.

The Welrod pistol is a 7.65 mm sound-suppression weapon designed by the British during the second World War for use by their intelligence agents in occupied Europe and the Far East.

The F-8 was a DeHavilland Mosquito (PR-XVI) photo recon fighter bomber.

uage
942
esota,
he
ry
gain
sota.

With the 1 January 1942 redesignation of the Corps of Intelligence Police as the Counter Intelligence Corps, the school in Chicago was renamed the CIC Investigators Training School.

The Military Intelligence Training Center (MITC) began operations at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, on 19 June 1942.

In October 1942, the Cryptographic Division of the Eastern Signal Corps School was transferred from Fort Monmouth to Vint Hill Farms to train both officers and enlisted. It became known as the Signal Corps Cryptographic School.

surprise at
earl Harbor
s America's
reatest intel-
ence failure.

The Army Air Corps had the mission of aerial reconnaissance during the second World War. Over 200 missions were flown in one month in 1943 and over half a million prints were delivered.

1943

People

Col. Boris Pash

Brig. Oscar

Organizations

U.S. Army Security

Technology

A World War II forerunner of the unattended ground sensor was the microphone.

A radio direction finder in Germany.

The Hagelin M-209.

The polygraph became a tool of t CIC in 1948.

Training/ Doctrine

The Army Security Agency, created in Sep-tember 1945 to assume the mission of the former Signal Intelligence Service, opened a training school at Vint Hill Farms, Virginia, during the war.

The Intelligence School, opened at Fort Riley on 1 July 1946, was an effort to capture the lessons of World War II..

Phillip B. Davidson and Robert R. Glass, in their 1948 book Intelligence is for Commanders, give articulation to the idea that "the prime purpose of intelligence is to help the commander make a decision."

Triumphs/ Failures

German soldiers with the compromised Enigma machine.

Asked what effect signals intelligence had on World War II, an admiral exclaimed, "It won the war."

In Europe teams followed U.S. for bat with the missi ing out and captu man work on the and rocketry, and custody German s This was known a Mission.

1944

Gen.
Koch

Maj. Gen.
Charles Willoughby

y Agency (1945-1976)

A miniature agent radio developed by the Army during the Cold War.

Agent radios used in the 1950s, did not allow for voice communications, but used a Morse-code sending key.

The KA-20 high resolution aircraft camera saw service in the Korean War.

First used in the Korean War, the AN/PRD-1 Direction Finding Set was the workhorse during the Vietnam War for determining from what direction enemy radio signals were coming.

The ASA school was moved to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., briefly, and finally to Fort Devens in 1951, where it was the Army's mainstay for cryptologic training.

of CIC men
ces into com-
on of scout-
ring Ger-
atomic bomb
l taking into
scientists.
s the "ALSOS"

The F-13 was a Boeing Superfortress, a long-range photo-recon bomber.

Much of the Army's aerial surveillance mission was sheared away in 1947 with the creation of a separate U.S. Air Force.

Both the North Korean invasion and the Chinese intervention were considered intelligence failures, perhaps unjustly.

1953

People

Spec. Four James T. Davis, the first ASA soldier killed in Vietnam.

Maj. Gen. Joseph A. McChris

Organizations

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (1955-1985)

Intelligence and Sec

Intelligence Corps (1961)

U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Agency (1962-1964)

Technology

U.S. Forces kept watch on the North Koreans following the armistice with a 100-inch ground camera.

The ALQ-3 jammer was tested at Fort Huachuca.

A voice and Morse intercept Position, MRPV-3.

Circa 1957 SD-1 Surveillance Drone, the Army's first.

The AN/PPS- detect people movi to three miles an spot vehicles at ov miles, making it for detecting e movements and pr early war

Training/ Doctrine

A U.S. Army Intelligence School was opened at Fort Holabird, Md. on 1 May 1955 to teach counter-intelligence, combat intelligence and area studies.

In 1957 the ASA school was renamed the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School.

Triumphs/ Failures

Adopted in 1958, Military Intelligence Organization tailored the intelligence support to Army theaters of operation by assigning military intelligence personnel to an MI Battalion, rather than assigning them individually to tactical units.

Army Chi recommen old Army had includ the Militar changed f support.

1954

People

First Lieutenant George K. Sisler served in Vietnam as an assistant intelligence officer with the 5th Special Forces Group. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry and became the first military intelligence officer to receive the nation's highest award.

tian

Organizations

urity Branch (1962-1967)

U.S. Army Intelligence Command (1965-1974)

Intelligence Branch (1967-)

Technology

5 can
ng up
d can
er six
seful
nemy
ovide
ning.

UH-2 Huey with LEFT BANK.

The first unit of six OV-1 Mohawks, the Army's new surveillance plane, was deployed to Vietnam in September 1962.

RU-6a Beaver/Wine Bottle

In Vietnam, the PRD-1 Direction Finder was a favorite of Radio Research units.

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

ef of Staff Harold K. Johnson approved the
dations of the Norris Board. As a result, the
ntelligence and Security Branch, which
ed the Army Security Agency, now became
y Intelligence Branch. The MI mission
om one of combat service support to combat

During the war in Vietnam, the Military Intelligence Branch grew to 7,000 officers and became the fifth largest branch.

1967

People

Maj. Gen.
Phillip B. Davidson, Jr.

Lt. Gen.
William E. Potts

Technology

JU21A
LEFT JAB

RU-21A CEFIRM
LEADER ARDF

RU-21H
GUARDRAIL II

GUARDRAIL's function is to provide a fixed-wing communication and electronic emitter intercept and direction-finding system.

RU-2
GUARDRA

It was during t
military intelli
unparalleled in
electronic gear
from the air an
trations were p
were avoided o
veillance radars
airborne radar
of night observ
took advantage
intensification.

RU-12D LAFFING
EAGLE

Air-Delivered Seismic Intrusion Detectors (ASID, AN/GSQ-171) were dropped from helicopters in Vietnam and sent electronic signals to U.S. Army monitors when the ground vibrated.

Training/ Doctrine

Fort Huachuca became the "Home for Military Intelligence" on 23 March 1971 when the Intelligence Center and School was officially created.

Triumphs/ Failures

The Army's Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS), begun after the 1973 Yom Kippur War demonstrated the role electronic warfare was to play on the modern battlefield, recommended the reorganization of the Army's intelligence structure.

The IOSS saw the need for a different kind of tactical intelligence unit, one that would assume the missions of signal intelligence, electronic warfare and security. Hence, the Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) unit was formed.

1968

Lt. Gen.
Vernon A. Walters

1G
IL I

he Vietnam War that
gence reached a potential
history. Using the latest
to detect the enemy, both
d ground, hostile concen-
inpointed and enemy traps
r surprised. Ground sur-
s were employed, side-looking
was deployed, and a variety
ation devices were used which
of infrared and image-

HU-1H, HUEY,
I2 SOTAS

EH-60A
BLACKHAWK,
QUICKFIX II

UH-1H HUEY
LEFT BANK

EH-1H HUEY
QUICKFIX I

RV-1D MOHAWK
QUICKLOOK II

RU-21J
CEFLY LANCER

EH-1X HUEY,
QUICKFIX 1B

EH-1U
MULTEWS

RU-21E
LEFT FOOT

Despite all of the acknowledged success of intelligence support in Vietnam, there were still deficiencies, most of which could be listed under "untimely response." After the war, the Army was determined to find a better way to organize and focus its intelligence assets to more efficiently serve the combat commander.

People

Lt. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein

Maj. Gen. Julius Parker, Jr.

Lt. Gen. Paul E. Menoher, Jr.

Organizations

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (1974-1977)

In 1976 the Army Security Agency was disbanded with its tactical units being absorbed by INSCOM and its School at Fort Devens becoming a part of the Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca. At the same time the Intelligence Center over the functions of the Army Security Agency Combat Developments Agency.

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (1977-)

Technology

A TLQ-17 jammer fielded after the Yom Kippur War by ASA.

A Piranha jammer being used in a CEWI battalion in 1980.

The All-Source Analysis System is the Intelligence Electronic Warfare (IEW) subelement of the Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS).

Training/ Doctrine

The ASA Training Center became part of the Army In-telligence Cen-ter and School in 1976.

By 1982, Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield was incorporated as doctrine in FM 34-1, Intelligence Electronic Warfare Operations, and taught at the school.

In 1985 the center and school added the proponency for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, and the All-Source Analysis System. At the same time it also gained the responsibility for battlefield deception and battlefield weather operations.

In 1988 t
Closure
ment Act
move of t
Intelligen
Fort Dev
Huachuc
August 19

Triumphs/ Failures

A test for the new tactical organization, the CEWI battalion, was posed by the deployment to Grenada in Operation URGENT FURY. The new units were found to be responsive to the tactical commander.

1973

People

Organizations

Technology

Training/ Doctrine

Triumphs/ Failures

Maj. Gen. John F. Stewart, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Charles W. Thomas

Maj. Gen. John D. Thomas, Jr.

Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (1985-)

Military Intelligence Corps (1987-)

Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor System uses ground sensors that can detect the movement of men and vehicles, both day and night and in all weather conditions.

The RC-12H mounts the Guardrail Common Sensor, corps-level airborne signal intercept, processing, direction-finding, and targeting system.

The AN/TRQ-32 Teammate direction-finding system is capable of stand-alone or netted operations, and is a critical player in the division's overall intelligence collection plan.

ne Base
nd Realign-
called for the
he U.S. Army
ce School at
ens to Fort
beginning in
992.

On 18 June 1991, a ground-breaking ceremony marked the beginning of the first phase of construction for the consolidated Intelligence Center.

"The commander drives the intelligence effort." This idea was first articulated in Field Manual 100-5, Operations, published in June 1993.

MI doctrine proved flexible enough to support contingency operations like JUST CAUSE. A large part of the Army's success was credited to Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield.

Overall, DESERT STORM could be adjudged as an overwhelming success for U.S. Army Intelligence.

An MSQ-103 electronic intelligence collector.

QUICKLOOK Mounted in a RV-1D Mohawk.

EH-60B BLACKHAWK SOTAS

L

TRAILBLAZER is a Special Purpose Detecting System.

TRACKWOLF, the AN/TSQ-152 Special Purpose Receiving System, is a high-frequency (HF) sky wave, intelligence, and emitter location system.

EC-130H Compass Call Compass Call a broad-band communications jammer.

RC-12 K/N GUARDRAIL

The RC-135, used for worldwide strategic reconnaissance missions.

TACJA tions J Special Set) TA powere of sing commu and co level.

JSTARS Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System. JSTARS provides tactical air and ground commanders with near real-time wide area surveillance and deep targeting data on both moving and fixed targets during daylight and darkness in near all-weather conditions.

RC-12D IMPROVED GU

EH-60L BLACKHAWK, ADVANCED QUICKFIX

Outrider, or Tactical UAV, is designed to support Army maneuver brigade and armored cavalry regiment commanders.

Some Technological

MRDFS Lightweight Man-Transportable Radio Direction Finder System.

OV-1D SEMA Aircraft, or Mohawk, provided Corps commanders with location and moving target data during daylight, darkness, and in near all-weather conditions.

A TAS-6 optical scanner.

is

Ground Station Module (aka: AN/TSQ-132) is used at corps and division level to show a near real-time battlefield situation on an interactive display.

Ground-Based Common Sensor is the ground version of the QUICKFIX and employed in two versions.

AM Tactical Communica-
ammer (aka AN/MLQ-34,
Purpose Countermeasures
ACJAM is used for high-
ed communications jamming
le-channel tactical enemy
nications links at division
rps

Trojan Spirit II, also known as AN/TSQ-190(V), is an intelligence dissemination satellite terminal.

ARDRAIL

Airborne Reconnaissance Low is a modified DeHavilland DHC-7 turboprop aircraft that is configured to support joint task force commanders in force projection operations.

Terra Scout was an earth observation experiment which combined the skills of an imagery analyst using an advanced optical sensor. The Spaceborne Direct-View Optical system allowed the analyst to view pre-selected sites from 200 miles up, traveling at 17,500 miles per hour.

The Counter-intelligence HUMINT Automated Tools Set, AN/PYQ-3 CHATS, is a portable hardware set designed to support CI/HUMINT teams operating in the field.

Advances Since 1973